Sarkar, Mohamadi

To: Downing, Lynn E.
Subject: FW: Biomarkers of Lung Cancer Weekly Alert AutoAlert: Lung Cancer Biomarkers

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<4>
Authors
Martin B. Paesmans M. Mascaux C. Berghmans T. Lothaire P. Meert AP. Lafitte JJ. Sculier JP.
Title
Ki-67 expression and patients survival in lung cancer: systematic review of the literature with meta-analysis
Source
British Journal of Cancer. 91(12):2018-2025, 2004 Dec 13.
Abstract
Among new biological markers that could become useful prognostic factors for lung carcinoma, Ki-67 is a nuclear protein involved in cell proliferation regulation. Some studies have suggested an association between Ki-67 and poor survival in lung cancer patients. In order to clarify this point, we have performed a systematic review of the literature, using the methodology already described by our Group, the European Lung Cancer Working Party. In total, 37 studies, including 3983 patients, were found to be eligible. In total, 49% of the patients were considered as having a tumour positive for the expression of Ki-67 according to the authors cutoff. In all, 29 of the studies dealt with non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC), one with small-cell carcinoma (SCLC), two with carcinoid tumours and five with any histology. In terms of survival results, Ki-67 was a bad prognosis factor for survival in 15 studies while it was not in 22. As there was no statistical difference in quality scores between the significant and nonsignificant studies evaluable for the meta-analysis, we were allowed to aggregate the survival results. The combined hazard ratio for NSCLC, calculated using a random-effects model was 1.56 (95% CI: 1.30 - 1.87), showing a worse survival when Ki-67 expression is increased. In conclusion, our meta-analysis shows that the expression of Ki-67 is a factor of poor prognosis for survival in NSCLC. [References: 86]
Publication Type
Article

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<5>
Authors
Terry G. Ho L. Londesborough P. Cross P. Lopes A. Monaghan J. Cuzick J.
Title
The role of human papillomavirus type 16 and the fragile histidine triad gene in the outcome of cervical neoplastic lesions
Source
British Journal of Cancer. 91(12):2056-2062, 2004 Dec 13.
Abstract
The presence of high-risk human papillomavirus, loss of heterozygosity on

chromosome 3p and fragile histidine triad gene expression were assessed as potential markers of cancer and CIN progression in 83 cervical cancers and 74 cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 1 lesions. Human papillomavirus type 16 was an indicator of vascular involvement in cancers. Loss of heterozygosity, especially in the fragile histidine triad gene intron 5, was an indicator of high-grade tumours, greater tumour depth and lymph node involvement. Abnormal fragile histidine triad gene expression was more frequent in cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 1 lesions with increased risk of disease progression. [References: 30]

Publication Type
Article

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